(f) and (g) There is no special scheme/packages to encourage private individuals for usign solar and wind energy. However, incentives such as subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional duty on import of raw materials and certain products/components excise duty exemption on certain devices/systems are provided by the Government to promote solar and wind energy systems.

Setting up projects for energy from garbage and solid waste

2453. SHRI VASANT CHAVAN:
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the successful working of a big power plant based on use of garbage and solid waste as fuel in the city of Hyderabad, Government has decided as a matter of policy to set up power plants using the city garbage as fuel in other big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai as well;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) whether any of the State Governments have submitted project proposals for setting up garbage based power plants to augment, power supply, if so, the details of such proposals and Government's response and reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) A National Conference of Mayors and Municipal Commissioners was organized in September, 2004 for accelerating renewable energy programmes in urban areas. Consequently, the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources has developed a programme to promote projects for power generation from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). The scheme covers MSW projects similar to the project successfully installed and operating at Hyderabad. The scheme includes provision for providing financial assistance for setting up such projects, subject to eligibility and other terms and conditions. The programme is applicable to all towns and cities in the country.

(c) No proposals for setting up garbage based power plants have so far been received from any of the State Governments.

Selling prices of electricity in Thailand and India

†2454. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide gap between the consumer selling prices of electricity prevailing in Thailand and India;

(b) if so, what are the selling prices of electricity on an average, for the industrial consumers in Thailand and India for the year 2005-06; and

(c) the reasons for this gap along with its ill effects on Power Sector of India?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) The available information regarding the comparative tariffs of electricity for households and industries in India and Thailand is given in the statement (*See* below).

(c) Tariffs for industrial consumers in India are generally higher than for the domestic consumers because of cross subsidies. The need for reducing cross subsidies has been accepted and is reflected in the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the National Electricity Policy (NEP) with the objective of improving the competitiveness of Indian industry.

Statement

Comparative Tariffs of Electricity for Households and Industries in India and Thailand

Electricity Prices For Industry In $ US/kwh

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
India	0.066	0.065	0.070	0.068	0.073	0.089	0.082	0.081	0.080
Thailand	0.063	0.065	0.066	0.066	0.071	0.059	0.052	0.054	0.057